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H. R. 6846

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 15, 1955

Mr. WATTS introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to tobacco allotments.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof
5 the following new subsection:

6 “The production of tobacco on a farm for which no farm
7 acreage allotment has been established shall not make the
8 farm eligible for an allotment as an old farm under sub-
9 sections (b) and (g) hereof: *Provided, however,* That by
10 reason of such production the farm need not be considered
11 as ineligible for a new farm allotment under subsections (c)
12 and (g) hereof, but such production shall not be deemed
13 past tobacco experience for any producer on the farm.”

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6846

A BILL

To amend section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to tobacco allotments.

By Mr. WATTS

JUNE 15, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

S. 2296

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 22, 1955

Mr. CLEMENTS introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To amend section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to tobacco allotments.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof
5 the following new subsection:
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7 *acreage allotment has been established shall not make the*
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9 *sections (b) and (g) hereof: Provided, however, That by*
10 *reason of such production the farm need not be considered as*
11 *ineligible for a new farm allotment under subsections (c)*
12 *and (g) hereof, but such production shall not be deemed*
13 *past tobacco experience for any producer on the farm.”*

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2296

A BILL

To amend section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to tobacco allotments.

By Mr. CLEMENTS

JUNE 22, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 15, 1955
For actions of July 14, 1955
84th-1st, No. 119

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed supplemental appropriation bill. Senate passed reserve forces bill. Sen. Johnston criticized USDA's statement of reported losses for price support programs.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 7278, the supplemental appropriation bill (pp. 9013-63). Several items of interest to the USDA were deleted from the bill on points of order made by Rep. Rabaut and sustained by the Chair: (1) \$380,000 for "salaries and expenses" in research; (2) \$15 million for loans to low-income farmers under Title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act; (3) \$5 million for ACPS; (4) GS-17 position for CCC sales manager; (5) "salaries and expenses" for the Mexican farm labor program; and (6) uniform allowances. Rep. Whitten once again charged the USDA with failure to aid the farmer. For additional items of interest to the Agriculture Department see the "Digest of Daily Proceedings" No. 117.
2. CONTRACTS. Received the conference report on H. R. 4904, to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for two years (H. Rept. 1188) (p. 9064).
3. TOBACCO. The Abbitt Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee approved the following bills for reporting to the full committee: H. R. 7090, proposing that tobacco growers vote on quotas for 3-year periods; and H. R. 6847 and H. R. 6846, amending the Agricultural Act regarding tobacco allotments (p. D713).

4. COTTON. The Gathings Subcommittee of the Agricultural Committee approved for reporting to the full committee H. R. 7252, to permit sale of Commodity Credit Corporation stock of basic and storable nonbasic agricultural commodities without restriction where similar commodities are exported in raw or processed form (p. D713).
5. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Majority Leader outlined the legislative program for next week as follows: Mon., July 18, the Consent Calendar will be called and the following bills brought up under suspension of the rules: H. R. 7225, the Social Security Amendments of 1955; and S. 1855, amending the Federal Airport Act. On Tues., July 19, the Private Calendar will be called, and during the balance of the week, the following bills will be considered: H. R. 5614, to amend the Communications Act of 1934; H. R. 6373, to extend the Mineral Program Act; H. R. 7072, the Federal aid highway construction bill, and S. 2126, the housing bill (pp. 9049-50).
6. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 18 (pp. 9065, 9072).

SENATE

7. ROADS. Agreed to the conference report on S. 1464, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain rights-of-way and timber access roads (p. 9090). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. TRADE AGREEMENTS. The Finance Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6059, to revise the 1946 trade agreement between the U. S. and the Philippines (S. Rept. 862) (p. 9077).
9. CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION. Sen. Malone criticized certain provisions of H. R. 6040, to amend the administrative provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 and to repeal obsolete provisions of the customs laws (pp. 9141-7).
10. RESERVE FORCES. Passed, 80 to 1, H. R. 7000, to provide for the strengthening of the Reserve Forces (pp. 9090-9125).
11. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Sen. Morse inserted various resolutions urging enactment of legislation providing for the construction of Hells Canyon Dam (p. 9076).
Sen. Watkins inserted various statements and excerpts from hearings favoring and opposing the proposed upper Colorado River project (pp. 9131-8).
Sen. Morse discussed possible effects of the proposed Hells Canyon Dam and stated that "the water rights objections to Hells Canyon are a phantom". (pp. 9149-51).
12. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Eastland, for himself, Sens. Ellender, Holland, Scott, Young, Schoepfel, Aiken, Thyne, Humphrey, Hickenlooper, Johnston, and Clements, submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute, intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to S. 2253, to increase funds for Public Law 480 and transfer its administration to USDA (p. 9078).
13. WILDLIFE. Sen. Morse inserted a St. Louis Post-Dispatch editorial criticizing the proposal of the Interior Dept. to abandon certain wildlife refuges and urged that "the Secretary of the Interior define his policy on our national wildlife refuges" (p. 9080).

"Federal Aid to Agriculture," "The Administrative and Fiscal Impact of Federal Grants-in-Aid," "Civil Defense and Urban Vulnerability," "Federal Responsibility in the Field of Education," "The Impact of Federal Grants-in-Aid on the Structure and Functions of State and Local Governments," "Federal Aid to Welfare," "Local Government," and "Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service." The regular departmental supply of these publications is being obtained directly from the Government Printing Office by the agencies of the Department, and copies are generally not available from this office.

This office has obtained some additional copies of the final report of the entire Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, which was ordered printed as a congressional document. These copies are available, for official purposes, by calling Ext. 4654 or sending to Room 105A.

14. TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee on Fri., July 15, ordered the following bills reported: ~~H. R. 6845, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act relating to national marketing quota for tobacco; and H. R. 6846, amended, and H. R. 6847, amending the Agricultural Act regarding tobacco allotments (pp. D723-4).~~
15. FARM LOANS. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported on Fri., July 15, H. R. 6914, to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, to modify, clarify, and provide additional authority for insurance of loans (p. D724).
16. RICE. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported on Fri., July 15, H. R. 7302, to amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (p. D724).
17. FARM-CITY WEEK. Subcommittee Number 4 of the Judiciary Committee on Fri., July 15, reported to the full committee H. J. Res. 317, to designate the last week of October of each year as National Farm-City Week (p. D725).
18. PERSONNEL. Reps. Davis, Ga., and Cunningham discussed the status of S. 1041, to provide for the inclusion in computation of accredited service of certain State service in retirement provisions, and it was passed over without prejudice (p. 9267).
Rep. Ford requested and it was agreed that S. 1792, to amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, be passed over without prejudice (p. 9267).
Passed as reported H. R. 6590, prohibiting the Federal employment of disloyal persons (pp. 9270-1).
19. SOCIAL SECURITY. Passed with amendments H. R. 7225, to amend the Social Security Act (pp. 9273-9304). The bill amends the old-age and survivors' insurance system to provide monthly benefits for disabled insured individuals who have attained age 50, a reduction in the benefit eligibility age for women to 62 years, continued monthly benefits for disabled children after they attain age 18, expanded old-age and survivors' insurance coverage, and an adjusted contribution schedule. The bill clarifies the status under old-age and survivors' insurance of individuals who operate farms with the owners or tenants of those farms, under share-farming arrangements, by specifying that these individuals are not employees but are self-employed. It also provides that the exclusion from self-employment earnings of rentals from real estate would not apply to any income derived by an owner or tenant of land from the operation of a farm by another individual under an arrangement which provided for material participation by the owner or tenant in the farm production. It extends coverage to an estimated 20,000 agricultural workers engaged in the production of turpentine and gum naval stores.

20. MINIMUM WAGE. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for debate on and consideration of H. R. 7214, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide for an increase to \$1 per hour in the minimum wage (p. 9319).
21. PENALTY MAIL. Passed without amendment H. R. 5856, repealing the requirement for heads of departments and agencies to report to the Postmaster General the number of penalty envelopes and wrappers on hand at the close of each fiscal year (p. 9267).
22. ACCOUNTING OFFICERS. Passed without amendment H. R. 7035, authorizing the GAO to provide for relief of an accounting officer for loss of physical property upon determination of the pertinent facts (p. 9262).
23. DISBURSING OFFICERS. Passed without amendment H. R. 7034, authorizing the Comptroller General or his designate to provide relief for disbursing officers for loss of funds upon determination of the pertinent facts (pp. 9262-3).
24. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Reps. Hosmer and Sheppard spoke in opposition to the proposed construction of the upper Colorado River project (pp. 9233-4, 9329-30).
25. HIGHWAYS. The Public Works Committee approved on Fri., July 15, for reporting H. R. 7072, the Federal-aid highway construction bill. The "Daily Digest" states "A clean bill is scheduled to be reported tomorrow (Tues., July 19), which will supersede H. R. 7072 (p. D725).
26. FAO. Received a draft of proposed legislation from the Acting Secretary of State "to amend certain laws providing for membership and participation by the United States in the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Labor Organization and authorizing appropriations therefor;" referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee (p. 9338).
27. AIRPORTS. Passed as reported S. 1855, authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to make grants under the Federal Airport Act, annual contract authority in the amount of \$63 million for each of the fiscal years 1956, 1957, 1958, and 1959 (pp. 9304-11). The Federal Airport Act provides for an integrated national system of airports for air commerce, including "agricultural flying" and further provides that the Secretary of Commerce shall use such authorized funds for projects in "national forests" if deemed appropriate for "carrying out the national airport plan."

SENATE

28. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4894, which would repeal certain obsolete laws relating to disposals of land under the timber and stone laws (S. Rept. 875) (p. 9156).
29. CONTRACTS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4904, to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for two years (pp. 9184-5).
30. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Sen. Kilgore submitted an amendment he intends to propose to S. 2391, the defense production bill (p. 9159).
31. PAPERWORK. Received from the Hoover Commission part 2 of its task force report on the Nation's Paperwork for Government an Experiment; to Government Operations Committee (p. 9154).

NEW FARM ALLOTMENTS FOR BURLEY TOBACCO

JULY 20, 1955.—Filed under authority of the order of the Senate of July 20, 1955,
with amendments, and ordered to be printed

Mr. CLEMENTS, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 2296]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2296) to amend section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to tobacco allotments, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with amendments.

This bill provides that the production of tobacco on a farm having no allotment shall neither make it an "old farm" for allotment purposes nor prevent it from being a "new farm" for such purposes. This would be consistent with Public Law 21 of this Congress, which provides that excess tobacco acreage shall not be taken into account in determining allotments. The bill and the committee amendments are more fully discussed in the attached letter from the Department of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington 25, D. C., July 19, 1955.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: This acknowledges your letter of June 23, 1955, requesting the Department's views on S. 2296, a bill to amend section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to tobacco allotments.

The Department recommends that the bill be passed.

The bill provides that no old farm tobacco acreage allotment would be determined for a farm on which tobacco was produced the preceding year if no tobacco allotment was determined for the farm for such preceding year. For instance, if tobacco is produced in 1955 on a farm for which no 1955 tobacco acreage allotment was determined, no 1956 old farm allotment would be determined for the farm. Further, the experience in connection with such 1955 crop of

tobacco would not be counted as "past tobacco experience" for any producer on the farm in 1955 who might apply for a new farm allotment on such farm or any other farm for 1956 or any subsequent year. This would be in keeping with Public Law 21, 84th Congress, which provides that excess tobacco acreage shall not be taken into account in determining allotments.

It is suggested, however, that the following clarifying amendments be made:

(1) Designate the subsection being added as "(j)".

(2) Insert in line 6, following the words "on a farm", the words "in 1955 or any subsequent year".

(3) Insert in line 7 in lieu of the words "has been" the word "was".

We understand that the House Committee on Agriculture in reporting out H. R. 6846, a companion bill to S. 2296, adopted these same amendments. If the amendments are adopted, the bill would be consistent with Public Law 21, which becomes effective beginning with the 1955 crop of tobacco.

In carrying out provisions of S. 2296 no additional funds would be required.

In view of Mr. Mouser's telephone request of July 18 that these reports be submitted immediately, we have not obtained advice from the Bureau of the Budget as to the relationship of this proposed legislation to the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

EARL L. BUTZ, *Acting Secretary.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

SEC. 313. * * *

(j) *The production of tobacco on a farm in 1955 or any subsequent year for which no farm acreage allotment was established shall not make the farm eligible for an allotment as an old farm under subsections (b) and (g) hereof: Provided, however, That by reason of such production the farm need not be considered as ineligible for a new farm allotment under subsections (c) and (g) hereof, but such production shall not be deemed past tobacco experience for any producer on the farm.*



Calendar No. 1057

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2296

[Report No. 1044]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 22, 1955

Mr. CLEMENTS introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 20, 1955

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of July 20, 1955, by Mr. CLEMENTS, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To amend section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to tobacco allotments.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof
5 the following new subsection:
6 “(j) The production of tobacco on a farm *in 1955 or*
7 *any subsequent year* for which no farm acreage allotment
8 ~~has been~~ *was* established shall not make the farm eligible
9 for an allotment as an old farm under subsections (b) and
10 (g) hereof: *Provided, however,* That by reason of such pro-

1 duction the farm need not be considered as ineligible for a
 2 new farm allotment under subsections (c) and (g) hereof,
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 4 rience for any producer on the farm."

Calendar No. 1057

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1ST SESSION

S. 2296

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By Mr. CLEMENTS

JUNE 22, 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 20, 1955

Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 25, 1955
For actions of July 22, 1955
84th-1st, No. 124

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported bill to amend rice quota law. Senate passed bills to: provide mutual security appropriations; extend Mexican farm labor program; amend tobacco allotments-quotas law; authorize CCC to process foods for donation; transfer title 3 lands to Clemson College; and permit sales of certain CCC stocks without restriction. Sen. Ellender introduced bill to increase CCC borrowing authority.

SENATE

1. FOREIGN AID. Passed, 62 to 22, with amendments H. R. 7224, the mutual security appropriation bill for 1956 (pp. 9684, 9687-9714, 9717-51). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 9751). Rejected an Ellender amendment to reduce by \$5.5 million the amount available to Spain which shall be used for agricultural commodities (p. 9729).
2. RICE. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 2573, to amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to provide that "in States where farm rice acreage allotments are established on a producer basis only the past plantings of rice by the producer within the State and acreage allotments previously established in the State for the producers would be used in determining such allotments" (S. Rept. 1093)(p. 9653).
3. LANDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 605, to provide for the abolition of the 80-foot reserved space between claims on shore waters in Alaska (p. 9672). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed without amendment H. R. 4280, to transfer certain title 3 lands to Clemson College, S. C., so as to permit such college, subject to certain conditions, to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of such lands (pp. 9684-5). This bill will now be sent to the President.

4. FARM LABOR. Passed as reported H. R. 3822, to extend the Mexican farm labor/^{program} for $1\frac{1}{2}$ years (p. 9676).
5. EDUCATION; VETERANS' BENEFITS. Passed without amendment S. 2081, to provide that education and training allowances paid to veterans pursuing institutional on-farm training shall not be reduced for 12 months after they have begun their training (p. 9672).
6. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. 1534, to facilitate the construction of drainage works and other minor items on Federal reclamation and like projects (p. 9672).
7. PRICE SUPPORT. Agreed to S. Res 123, increasing by 20,000 the funds available to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee for a study of price supports (p. 9673).
8. TOBACCO. Passed without amendment S. 2297, providing for the Secretary of Agriculture to proclaim a national marketing quota for tobacco (p. 9676).
Passed as reported S. 2296, providing for the exemption from marketing quotas of certain farms not producing tobacco for which an allotment had been made (p. 9676).
Passed as reported S. 2295, providing for the establishment of burley tobacco acreage allotments for farms retired from tobacco production (p. 9676).
9. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. Passed with amendment H. R. 2851, to make agricultural commodities owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation available to persons in need in areas of acute distress. The amendment to H. R. 2851 consisted of the insertion of the text of S. 661 for that of the House bill, and then S. 661 was indefinitely postponed (pp. 9677, 9679-84).
Passed without amendment S. 2170, to permit sale of CCC stocks of basic and storable nonbasic agricultural commodities without restriction where similar commodities are exported in raw or processed form (p. 9685).
10. TEXTILES. Sen. Thurmond inserted a letter, containing the signatures of 1,017 residents of Whitmire, S. C., stating that the reduction of tariffs on imported textile products has had a disastrous effect on the American textile industry (pp. 9657-8).
Sen. Johnston cited the increased textile imports from Japan and said these imports are having an adverse effect on the domestic textile industry (pp. 9686-7).
11. LANDS. Passed without amendment S. 1621, authorizing adjustment of certain obligations of farm settlers (p. 9676). The bill would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to: (1) Extend to projects developed under the authorities of the Act of August 11, 1939, commonly known as the Wheeler-Case Act, the provisions of certain sections of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, to release debtors of liability under certain conditions; and (2) authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make adjustments in the terms, conditions and amounts of obligations incurred in connection with the development or operation of a project unit, or in the price at which units on such proj-

United States the offer of a gift to it of the physical memorial to be erected on the Capitol Grounds without cost to the United States Government, substantially in the form as described herein, and to recommend that it be located on the following described site: Square 633 on the drawing of the Architect of the Capitol, located just below the Fountain Plaza area, lies between New Jersey Avenue on the east, Constitution Avenue on the south, Louisiana Avenue diagonally on the northwest, and First Street on the west; that said offer shall be made in the form of a letter to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives and attached thereto shall be a copy of this resolution and a photograph of the architect's sketch of the memorial.

Resolved further, That if and when the Congress accepts said offer of the foundation and upon the approval by the subcommittee of the plans and specifications, and the Architect of the Capitol, or by whomever person or persons required by the Congress to do so, the finance committee shall proceed to secure the necessary funds for the erection of said memorial and upon certification that sufficient funds have been either collected or pledged, and certification that all conditions set forth by the Congress have been complied with, B. CARROLL REECE, president of the foundation, on behalf of the foundation, shall enter into the necessary contracts and agreements for the erection of said memorial.

Resolved further, That anything in this resolution to the contrary notwithstanding, the wording of the scroll and the sculpture which is to be a part of said memorial shall be submitted to the executive committee for approval before submitting said sculpture and scroll to the designated representatives of the Congress for final approval.

Resolved further, That, in accordance with the statements made by the president the substance of these resolutions shall be transmitted to the board of trustees as soon as possible.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I was trying to obtain the floor during the consideration of the concurrent resolution dealing with the proposed memorial to the late Senator Taft, and the joint resolution providing for the creation of a commission to study plans for a memorial honoring the late Franklin D. Roosevelt.

I should like to ask a question of the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration with respect to these memorials.

At the time the Taft Memorial on the Capitol Plaza was first proposed, I received communications from a number of people in my State, including some newspaper editors.

Our State once had a very illustrious Republican Senator who served in this body for 28 years, and was for many years Republican minority leader. I refer to the distinguished late Senator Charles L. McNary.

The writers of these letters ask me this question: Suppose a group of people in the State of Oregon should feel that they would like to raise funds to erect a memorial on the Capitol Plaza to Senator McNary? Naturally it would not be of the dimensions of the memorial proposed to Senator Taft, because that amount of money probably could not be raised in a State with our limited population. But would consideration be given to setting aside a plot of land on the Capitol Plaza so that the citizens of Oregon who are interested in honoring Senator McNary,

who had a very distinguished career in the United States Senate, could likewise obtain ground on the Capitol Plaza for the erection of a memorial—of more modest and limited proportions than the Taft monument—in tribute to Senator McNary?

Mr. GREEN. Of course, to answer the Senator's question directly, there would be no objection to any organization suggesting the erection of a monument to the memory of any great American official, whether he be a general, an admiral, a Member of the Senate, a Member of the House, or any other distinguished American, the monument to be paid for either by subscription or by appropriation.

Perhaps what the Senator has in mind today is to draw attention to the fact that we are establishing a precedent. At the present time there is only one monument on the Capitol Grounds, and that is the monument to Chief Justice John Marshall, which is on the other side of the Capitol Grounds. There is no other monument anywhere on the Capitol Grounds. All the other monuments are in the Capitol.

After some experiences, perhaps similar to the one today, a rule was established in accordance with which each State has the right to place in the Capitol 2 statues in honor of 2 of its citizens. That rule has been carried out.

If the precedent being established today were to be followed similarly, of course, a resolution might be adopted by Congress—I hope it will not be—giving each State the right to erect 2 monuments to 2 of its distinguished citizens on the Capitol Grounds. That would mean almost 200 such monuments on the Capitol Grounds and in the Capitol. Perhaps that is a bit too fanciful. I do not suppose such a proposal would be made. However, based on the precedent today, it could very well be.

If the Senator wishes to carry out his idea, it seems to me we might consider a resolution which would establish a general rule under which monuments on the Capitol Grounds might be erected under certain conditions. The pending matter was acted on as an individual project.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I thank the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration. Let me add that there was absolutely no derogation of the purpose of the erection of the proposed memorial to Senator Taft implied in what I said. I should state to the Senator also, because it may interest him to know it, that the only criticism which I received from my State of the proposed memorial to Senator Taft came from a very strongly Republican newspaper, edited in the capital of my State, and owned by a former distinguished Republican Governor of Oregon.

However, the general tenor of the letters I received merely asked, because of reverence for the memory of Senator Charles L. McNary, whether Senator McNary could be honored with a monument on the Capitol Grounds.

Mr. GREEN. I believe all of us have probably received similar letters, inquiring whether monuments could be erected

to the memory of Senator Webster or Senator Calhoun, for example.

Mr. NEUBERGER. While consideration is being given to the erection of the Taft memorial, I believe the record should be clear that if in the future it is proposed to honor Senator Webster, or Senator McNary, or Senator Norris, or Senator Vandenberg, or Senator Calhoun, or whomever it may be, parallel consideration may be given to placing on the Capitol grounds monuments in honor of those illustrious men.

Mr. GREEN. Congress has a right to do anything it wishes to do. It could authorize such statues. It could also qualify or add certain conditions to the erection of such statues. If I may express a personal opinion—not of the committee—it might be well if we could establish a general rule to be applied in such cases, just as there is now a rule with respect to the erection of statues in the Capitol.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I am in favor of the resolution. However, I wish to say to my good friend from the State of Oregon that I served with Senator McNary, and I believe the adoption of the resolution will help the idea the Senator from Oregon has in mind. We are establishing a precedent. I believe Senator McNary deserves a place in American history.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I thank the Senator from New Mexico for his kind remarks about Senator McNary.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I knew Senator McNary very well. I knew him from the first day he served in the Senate. At that time I was a clerk in the Senate. I not only knew him personally very well, but I always thought he was a great American citizen. I believe the idea the Senator from Oregon has in mind, that the people of Oregon may some day wish to honor Senator McNary will be enhanced if we adopt the resolution, because we will be establishing a precedent.

Mr. NEUBERGER. To indicate the extent of my admiration for Senator McNary I should state that, although I have been a registered Democrat since the day I reached my 21st birthday, on the only two occasions when I had an opportunity to vote for Senator McNary, which was in 1936 and in 1942, I voted for him rather than for his Democratic opponent, because of my admiration for Senator McNary's progressive viewpoint and his character and integrity.

PRINTING OF REPORT ON THE PRAYER ROOM IN THE CAPITOL

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 90) authorizing the preparation and printing of a report on the Prayer Room established in the Capitol was considered and agreed to.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS HELD BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 148) authorizing the printing of additional copies of the hearings held by the Joint Committee on Atomic

Energy on May 9, 1955, on "Radiation Sterilization of Foods," was considered and agreed to.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 4744) to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PURTELL. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

ADJUSTMENT OF CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS OF SETTLERS

The bill (S. 1621) to authorize adjustment by the Secretary of Agriculture of certain obligations of settlers on projects developed or subject to the act of August 11, 1939, as amended, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted etc., That the provisions of sections 41 (g), 43, and 51 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1015 (g), 1017, and 1025), are hereby extended to apply on the obligations of settlers on projects developed under the act of August 11, 1939, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590y-z), or similar projects under the water conservation and use item of the Department of the Interior Appropriation Act, 1940, as amended (53 Stat. 719), of the type incurred in accordance with section 5 of said act (16 U. S. C. 590z-3), or other obligations to or administered by the Secretary of Agriculture incurred in connection with the development or operation of the project unit, and the Secretary is authorized to make such additional adjustments in the terms and conditions and amounts of any such obligations of such persons or in the price at which project units are sold to settlers as may be reasonably necessary to permit such persons to acquire, develop, and establish successful farming operations on their farm units and repay such adjusted obligations.

AMENDMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

The bill (S. 2297) to further amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and for other purposes was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 312 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1312), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 312. (a) The Secretary shall, not later than December 1 of any marketing year, proclaim a national marketing quota for any kind of tobacco for each of the next 3 succeeding marketing years whenever he determines with respect to such kind of tobacco—

"(1) that a national marketing quota has not previously been proclaimed and the total supply as of the beginning of such marketing year exceeds the reserve supply level thereof;

"(2) that such marketing year is the last year of 3 consecutive years for which mar-

keting quotas previously proclaimed will be in effect;

"(3) that amendments have been made in provisions for establishing farm acreage allotments which will cause material revision of such allotments before the end of the period for which quotas are in effect; or

"(4) that a marketing quota previously proclaimed for such marketing year is not in effect because of disapproval by producers in a referendum held pursuant to subsection (c): *Provided*, That if such producers have disapproved national marketing quotas in referenda held in 3 successive years subsequent to 1952, thereafter a national marketing quota shall not be proclaimed hereunder which would be in effect for any marketing year within the 3-year period for which national marketing quotas previously proclaimed were disapproved by producers in a referendum, unless prior to November 10 of the marketing year one-fourth or more of the farmers engaged in the production of the crop of tobacco harvested in the calendar year in which such marketing year begins petition the Secretary, in accordance with such regulations as he may prescribe, to proclaim a national marketing quota for each of the next 3 succeeding marketing years.

"(b) The Secretary shall also determine and announce, prior to the 1st day of December, the amount of the national marketing quota proclaimed pursuant to subsection (a) which is in effect for the next marketing year in terms of the total quantity of tobacco which may be marketed which will make available during such marketing year a supply of tobacco equal to the reserve supply level. The amount of the national marketing quota so announced may, not later than the following March 1, be increased by not more than 20 percent if the Secretary determines that such increase is necessary in order to meet market demands or to avoid undue restrictions of marketings in adjusting the total supply to the reserve supply level.

"(c) Within 30 days after the proclamation of national marketing quotas under subsection (a), the Secretary shall conduct a referendum of farmers engaged in the production of the crop of tobacco harvested immediately prior to the holding of the referendum to determine whether such farmers are in favor of or opposed to such quotas for the next 3 succeeding marketing years. If more than one-third of the farmers voting oppose the national marketing quotas, such results shall be proclaimed by the Secretary and the national marketing quotas so proclaimed shall not be in effect but such results shall in no wise affect or limit the subsequent proclamation and submission to a referendum, as otherwise provided in this section, of a national marketing quota."

AMENDMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938 RELATING TO TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2296) to amend section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to tobacco allotments, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with amendments, on page 1, at the beginning of line 6, to insert "(j)"; in the same line, after the word "farm", to insert "in 1955 or any subsequent year"; and at the beginning of line 8, to strike out "has been" and insert "was", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(j) The production of tobacco on a farm in 1955 or any subsequent year for which

no farm acreage allotment was established shall not make the farm eligible for an allotment as an old farm under subsections (b) and (g) hereof: *Provided, however*, That by reason of such production the farm need not be considered as ineligible for a new farm allotment under subsections (c) and (g) hereof, but such production shall not be deemed past tobacco experience for any producer on the farm."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF TITLE V OF THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1948

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3822) to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with an amendment, on page 1, line 5, after the numerals "30", to strike out "1959" and insert "1957."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 313 OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2295) to amend section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to tobacco allotments, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with an amendment, on page 1, at the beginning of line 6, to insert "(j)", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(j) In establishing farm acreage allotments for burley tobacco crops for the years 1956, 1957, and 1958 the acreage allotment for any farm which has not been retired from agricultural production shall not be reduced below the acreage allotment which would otherwise be established because the harvested acreage was less than the allotted acreage unless the acreage harvested was less than 50 percent of the allotted acreage in each of the preceding 5 years, in which event it shall not be reduced for such reason to less than the largest acreage harvested in any year in such 5-year period."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 2170) to permit sale of Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of basic and storable nonbasic agricultural commodities without restriction where similar commodities are exported in raw or processed form was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2296

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 25, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To amend section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to tobacco allotments.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof
5 the following new subsection:

6 “(j) The production of tobacco on a farm in 1955 or
7 any subsequent year for which no farm acreage allotment
8 was established shall not make the farm eligible for an
9 allotment as an old farm under subsections (b) and (g)
10 hereof: *Provided, however,* That by reason of such pro-
11 duction the farm need not be considered as ineligible for a

1 new farm allotment under subsections (c) and (g) hereof,
 2 but such production shall not be deemed past tobacco expe-
 3 rience for any producer on the farm."

Passed the Senate July 22, 1955.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

AN ACT

To amend section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to tobacco allotments.

JULY 25, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued July 26, 1955

For actions of July 25, 1955

84th-1st, No. 125

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to amend rice quota law. Senate made supplemental appropriation bill its unfinished business. House committee reported bills to amend the Sugar Act, tobacco allotments-quotas law, and rice quota law.

SENATE

1. RICE. Passed without amendment S. 2573, to amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to provide that in States where farm rice acreage allotments are established on a producer basis only the past plantings of rice by the producer within the State and acreage allotments previously established in the State for the producers would be used in determining such allotments (p. 9785).
2. RIVER COMPACT. Passed as reported S. 730, to authorize a water compact between Kans. and Okla. for the waters of the Ark. River and its tributaries as they affect such States (p. 9777).
3. RECLAMATION. Passed over, upon requests of Sens. Ervin and Ellender, S. 2442, to provide for Federal cooperation in non-Federal projects and for participation by non-Federal agencies in Federal projects (p. 9779).
Passed as reported S. 926, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Ventura River reclamation project, Calif., and S. 1194, to provide for construction by the Secretary of the Interior of Red Willow Dam and Reservoir, Nebr., as a unit of the Mo. River Basin project (pp. 9797-9801).

4. WATER RESOURCES. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 3990, to authorize the Interior Department to investigate and report to Congress on the water resources in Alaska (pp. 9784-5).
5. APPROPRIATIONS. Made its unfinished business H. R. 7278, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1956 (p. 9803).
6. ELECTRIFICATION; WHEAT. Sen. Neuberger inserted Oregon Grange resolutions urging the return of certain hi-lines to the Bonneville Power Administration and favoring a two-price plan for wheat (p. 9763).
7. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Sen. Wiley announced that S. Doc 165, the manual on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway, has been released. He stated that the document contains a complete history of the seaway, a description of all of its economic, engineering, power, maintenance, legal, and other ramifications (pp. 9769-72).
8. REGULATORY AGENCIES. Sen. Sparkman expressed concern over "the growing practice of the executive branch of the Government to usurp the power of the legislative branch of the Government through perversion of the regulatory agencies" (pp. 9787-8).
9. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Butler inserted a Maryland Farm News article, "Baltimore: the Port That Helped Agriculture," outlining reasons for Baltimore's importance in the development of agricultural trade, with special reference to the ability of the grain "mixers" (p. 9790).
10. GOVERNMENT SECURITY. Sen. Wiley announced that S. Doc. 40, the revised edition of the Internal Security Manual, has been released, and inserted Scott McLeod's letter commending this publication, with particular reference to Parts III and IV which relate especially to employee security programs (p. 9659, July 22).

HOUSE

11. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. Received a draft of proposed legislation from the USDA, to increase the borrowing power of the CCC from \$10 to \$12 billion; referred to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 9862). Bills have been introduced in both Houses to execute the provisions of this proposal.
Conferees were appointed on H. R. 2851, to make agricultural commodities owned by the CCC available to persons in need in areas of acute distress (p. 9850). Senate conferees have not yet been appointed.
12. SUGAR. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7030, to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948 (H. Rept. 1348) (p. 9863).
13. TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6846, to provide for tobacco allotments on farms with no previously established quota (H. Rept. 1358); and reported without amendment H. R. 6847, to provide for the establishment of burley tobacco allotments (H. Rept. 1359), and H. R. 6845, to establish national marketing quotas for tobacco (H. Rept. 1360) (p. 9863).
14. RICE. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7302, to amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (H. Rept. 1361) (p. 9863).

TIGHTENING TOBACCO ALLOTMENT LAWS

JULY 25, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 6846]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6846) to amend section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to tobacco allotments, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 1, line 6, following "The production of tobacco on a farm", insert "in 1955 or any subsequent year".

Page 1, line 7, strike out "has been" and insert "was".

STATEMENT

Public Law 21, of the 84th Congress, substantially tightened the laws relating to tobacco allotments by providing that tobacco acreage planted in excess of the farm acreage allotment could not be counted as history in the establishment of future allotments. This bill will further tighten the allotment laws by providing that, beginning in 1955, production of tobacco on a farm will not make the farm eligible for an allotment in any subsequent year as an old farm nor will the growing of such tobacco be considered past experience in tobacco production for the producer. The bill clarifies existing law by making it clear that production of tobacco without a quota will not prevent the farm from being eligible for a new farm allotment.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

The following letter from the Department of Agriculture recommends enactment of this bill:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., July 20, 1955.

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN COOLEY: This is in reply to your request for the Department's views on H. R. 6846, a bill to amend section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to tobacco allotments.

The Department recommends that the bill be passed.

The bill provides that no old farm tobacco acreage allotment would be determined for a farm on which tobacco was produced the preceding year if no tobacco allotment was determined for the farm for such preceding year. For instance, if tobacco is produced in 1955 on a farm for which no 1955 tobacco acreage allotment was determined, no 1956 old farm allotment would be determined for the farm. Further, the experience in connection with such 1955 crop of tobacco would not be counted as "past tobacco experience" for any producer on the farm in 1955 who might apply for a new farm allotment on such farm or any other farm for 1956 or any subsequent year. This would be in keeping with Public Law 21, 84th Congress, which provides that excess tobacco acreage shall not be taken into account in determining allotments.

The proper letter designation should be assigned the new subsection added at the end of section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

In carrying out provisions of H. R. 6846 no additional funds would be required.

In view of Mr. Heimburger's telephone request of July 20 that this report be submitted immediately, we have not obtained from the Bureau of the Budget advice as to the relationship of the proposed legislation to the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

EARL L. BUTZ,
Acting Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

* * * * *

TITLE III—PARITY PAYMENTS, CONSUMER SAFEGUARDS, AND MARKETING QUOTAS

* * * * *

SEC. 313. (a) The national marketing quota for tobacco * * *

() *The production of tobacco on a farm in 1955 or any subsequent year for which no farm acreage allotment was established shall not make the farm eligible for an allotment as an old farm under subsections (b) and (g) hereof: Provided, however, That by reason of such production the farm need not be considered as ineligible for a new farm allotment under subsections (c) and (g) hereof, but such production shall not be deemed past tobacco experience for any producer on the farm.*

H. R. 6846

[Report No. 1358]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 15, 1955

Mr. WATTS introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JULY 25, 1955

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To amend section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to tobacco allotments.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof
5 the following new subsection:
6 “*The production of tobacco on a farm in 1955 or any*
7 *subsequent year for which no farm acreage allotment has*
8 ~~been~~ *was* established shall not make the farm eligible for
9 an allotment as an old farm under subsections (b) and (g)
10 hereof: *Provided, however,* That by reason of such pro-

1 duction the farm need not be considered as ineligible for a
2 new farm allotment under subsections (c) and (g) hereof,
3 but such production shall not be deemed past tobacco
4 experience for any producer on the farm."

Union Calendar No. 437

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6846

[Report No. 1358]

A BILL

To amend section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to tobacco allotments.

By Mr. WATTS

JUNE 15, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JULY 25, 1955

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

agricultural experiment stations which has been encouraged and supported by the Hatch Act of 1887, the Adams Act of 1906, the Funnell Act of 1925, the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935, and title I, section 9, of that act as added by the act of August 14, 1946, and acts amendatory and supplementary thereto, and to promote the efficiency of such research by a codification and simplification of such laws. As used in this act, the terms 'State' or 'States' are defined to include the several States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. As used in this act, the term 'State agricultural experiment station' means a department which shall have been established, under direction of the college or university or agricultural departments of the college or university in each State in accordance with an act approved July 2, 1862 (12 Stat. 503), entitled 'An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts'; or such other substantially equivalent arrangements as any State shall determine.

"SEC. 2. It is further the policy of the Congress to promote the efficient production, marketing, distribution, and utilization of products of the farm as essential to the health and welfare of our peoples and to promote a sound and prosperous agriculture and rural life as indispensable to the maintenance of maximum employment and national prosperity and security. It is also the intent of Congress to assure agriculture a position in research equal to that of industry, which will aid in maintaining an equitable balance between agriculture and other segments of our economy. It shall be the object and duty of the State agricultural experiment stations through the expenditure of the appropriations hereinafter authorized to conduct original and other researches, investigations, and experiments bearing directly on and contributing to the establishment and maintenance of a permanent and effective agricultural industry of the United States, including researches basic to the problems of agriculture in its broadest aspects, and such investigations as have for their purpose the development and improvement of the rural home and rural life and the maximum contribution by agriculture to the welfare of the consumer, as may be deemed advisable, having due regard to the varying conditions and needs of the respective States.

"SEC. 3. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this act such sums as Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary.

"(b) Out of such sums each State shall be entitled to receive annually a sum of money equal to and subject to the same requirement as to use for marketing research projects as the sums received from Federal appropriations for State agricultural experiment stations for the fiscal year 1955, except that amounts heretofore made available from the fund known as the 'Regional research fund, Office of Experiment Stations' shall continue to be available for the support of cooperative regional projects as defined in subsection 3 (c) (3), and the said fund shall be designated 'Regional research fund, State agricultural experiment stations,' and the Secretary of Agriculture shall be entitled to receive annually for the administration of this act, a sum not less than that available for this purpose for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955: *Provided*, That if the appropriations hereunder available for distribution in any fiscal year are less than those for the fiscal year 1955 the allotment to each State and the amounts for Federal administration and the regional research fund shall be reduced in proportion to the amount of such reduction.

"(c) Any sums made available by the Congress in addition to those provided for in subsection (b) hereof for State agricultural

experiment station work shall be distributed as follows:

"1. Twenty percent shall be allotted equally to each State;

"2. Not less than 52 percent of such sums shall be allotted to each State, as follows: One-half in an amount which bears the same ratio to the total amount to be allotted as the rural population of the State bears to the total rural population of all the States as determined by the last preceding decennial census current at the time each such additional sum is first appropriated; and one-half in an amount which bears the same ratio to the total amount to be allotted as the farm population of the State bears to the total farm population of all the States as determined by the last preceding decennial census current at the time such additional sum is first appropriated;

"3. Not more than 25 percent shall be allotted to the States for cooperative research in which two or more State agricultural experiment stations are cooperating to solve problems that concern the agriculture of more than one State. The funds available for such purposes, together with funds available pursuant to subsection (b) hereof for like purpose shall be designated as the 'Regional research fund, State agricultural experiment stations', and shall be used only for such cooperative regional projects as are recommended by a committee of nine persons elected by and representing the directors of the State agricultural experiment stations, and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. The necessary travel expenses of the committee of nine persons in performance of their duties may be paid from the fund established by this paragraph.

"4. Three percent shall be available to the Secretary of Agriculture for administration of this act.

"(d) Of any amount in excess of \$90,000 available under this act for allotment to any State, exclusive of the regional research fund, State agricultural experiment stations, no allotment and no payments thereof shall be made in excess of the amount which the State makes available out of its own funds for research and for the establishment and maintenance of facilities necessary for the prosecution of such research: *And provided further*, That if any State fails to make available for such research purposes for any fiscal year a sum equal to the amount in excess of \$90,000 to which it may be entitled for such year, the remainder of such amount shall be withheld by the Secretary of Agriculture.

"(e) 'Administration' as used in this section shall include participation in planning and coordinating cooperative regional research as defined in subsection 3 (c) 3.

"(f) In making payments to States, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to adjust any such payment to the nearest dollar.

"SEC. 4. Moneys appropriated pursuant to this act shall also be available, in addition to meeting expenses for research and investigations conducted under authority of section 2, for printing and disseminating the results of such research, retirement of employees subject to the provisions of an act approved March 4, 1940 (54 Stat. 39), administrative planning and direction, and for the purchase and rental of land and the construction, acquisition, alteration, or repair of buildings necessary for conducting research. The State agricultural experiment stations are authorized to plan and conduct any research authorized under section 2 of this act in cooperation with each other and such other agencies and individuals as may contribute to the solution of the agricultural problems involved, and moneys appropriated pursuant to this act shall be available for paying the necessary expenses of planning, coordinating, and conducting such cooperative research.

"SEC. 5 Sums available for allotment to the States under the terms of this act, excluding the regional research fund authorized by

subsection 3 (c) 3, shall be paid to each State agricultural experiment station in equal quarterly payments beginning on the first day of July of each fiscal year upon vouchers approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. Each such station authorized to receive allotted funds shall have a chief administrative officer known as a director, and a treasurer or other officer appointed by the governing board of the station. Such treasurer or other officer shall receive and account for all funds allotted to the State under the provisions of this act and shall report, with the approval of the director, to the Secretary of Agriculture on or before the first day of September of each year a detailed statement of the amount received under provisions of this act during the preceding fiscal year, and of its disbursement on schedules prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. If any portion of the allotted moneys received by the authorized receiving officer of any State agricultural experiment station shall by any action or contingency be diminished, lost, or misapplied, it shall be replaced by the State concerned and until so replaced no subsequent appropriation shall be allotted or paid to such State.

"SEC. 6. Bulletins, reports, periodicals, reprints of articles, and other publications necessary for the dissemination of results of the researches and experiments, including lists of publications available for distribution by the experiment stations, shall be transmitted in the mails of the United States under penalty indicia: *Provided, however*, That each publication shall bear such indicia as are prescribed by the Postmaster General and shall be mailed under such regulations as the Postmaster General may from time to time prescribe. Such publications may be mailed from the principal place of business of the station or from an established subunit of said station.

"SEC. 7. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby charged with the responsibility for the proper administration of this act, and is authorized and directed to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out its provisions. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to furnish such advice and assistance as will best promote the purposes of this act, including participation in coordination of research initiated under this act by the State agricultural experiment stations, from time to time to indicate such lines of inquiry as to him seem most important, and to encourage and assist in the establishment and maintenance of cooperation by and between the several State agricultural experiment stations, and between the stations and the United States Department of Agriculture.

"On or before the first day of July in each year after the passage of this act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall ascertain as to each State whether it is entitled to receive its share of the annual appropriations for agricultural experiment stations under this act and the amount which thereupon each is entitled, respectively, to receive.

"Whenever it shall appear to the Secretary of Agriculture from the annual statement of receipts and expenditures of funds by any State agricultural experiment station that any portion of the preceding annual appropriation allotted to that station under this act remains unexpended, such amount shall be deducted from the next succeeding annual allotment to the State concerned.

"If the Secretary of Agriculture shall withhold from any State any portion of the appropriations available for allotment, the facts and reasons therefor shall be reported to the President and the amount involved shall be kept separate in the Treasury until the close of the next Congress. If the next Congress shall not direct such sum to be paid, it shall be carried to surplus.

"The Secretary of Agriculture shall make an annual report to the Congress during the first regular session of each year of the re-

ceipts and expenditures and work of the agricultural experiment stations in all the States under the provisions of this act and also whether any portion of the appropriation available for allotment to any State has been withheld and if so the reasons therefor.

"SEC. 8. Nothing in this act shall be construed to impair or modify the legal relation existing between any of the colleges or universities under whose direction State agricultural experiment stations have been established and the government of the States in which they are respectively located. States having agricultural experiment stations separate from such colleges or universities and established by law, shall be authorized to apply such benefits to research at stations so established by such States: *Provided*, That in any State in which more than one such college, university, or agricultural experiment station has been established the appropriations made pursuant to this act for such State shall be divided between such institutions as the legislature of such State shall direct.

"SEC. 9. The Congress may at any time, amend, suspend, or repeal any or all of the provisions of this act."

SEC. 2. The following listed sections or parts of sections of the Statutes at Large heretofore covering the provisions consolidated in this act are hereby repealed: *Provided, however*, That any rights or liabilities existing under such repealed sections or parts of sections shall not be affected by their repeal:

Bankhead-Jones Act, title I, sections 2 to 8, June 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 436; 7 U. S. C. 427a-g).

Section 9, and related provisions of section 11 of the Bankhead-Jones Act, title I, as added by title I of the Research and Marketing Act (60 Stat. 1082; 7 U. S. C. 427h, 427j).

Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944, title I, section 105, amending the Bankhead-Jones Act, title I, section 5, by adding subsection (c) (58 Stat. 735; 7 U. S. C. 427d).

Act approved June 7, 1888, amending the Hatch Act (25 Stat. 176; 7 U. S. C. 372).

Adams Act approved March 16, 1906 (34 Stat. 63; 7 U. S. C. 369, 371, 373, 366, 374, 375, 361, 376, 380, 382).

Purnell Act approved February 24, 1925 (43 Stat. 970; 7 U. S. C. 370, 371, 373, 374, 375, 376, 366, 361, 380, 382).

The acts extending the benefits of the foregoing acts to the Territory of Hawaii, the Territory of Alaska, and Puerto Rico; Hawaii, act of May 16, 1928 (45 Stat. 571; 7 U. S. C. 386, 386a, 386b); Alaska, act of June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1553), as amended by Public Law 739, approved August 29, 1950 (7 U. S. C. 369a); Alaska, act of February 23, 1929 (45 Stat. 1256; 7 U. S. C. 386c); Puerto Rico, act of March 4, 1931 (46 Stat. 1520; 7 U. S. C. 386d, e, f).

Such portion of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act of 1890, approved March 2, 1889, as related to examination of soils by experimental stations (25 Stat. 841; 7 U. S. C. 364).

That part of the act of October 1, 1918, relating to the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station (40 Stat. 998; 7 U. S. C. 383).

With the following committee amendments:

Page 5, after line 22, insert a new paragraph 4, as follows:

"4. Not less than 20 percent of any sums appropriated pursuant to this subsection for distribution to States shall be used by State agricultural experiment stations for conducting marketing research projects approved by the Department of Agriculture."

Page 5, line 23, change paragraph "4" to "5."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6846) to amend section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to tobacco allotments.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HESELTON. Reserving the right to object, I should like to have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. ABBITT. Mr. Speaker, this bill amends the tobacco allotment act. It will further tighten the allotment laws by providing that, beginning in 1955, production of tobacco on a farm will not make the farm eligible for an allotment in any subsequent year as an old farm nor will the growing of such tobacco be considered past experience in tobacco production for the producer. The bill clarifies existing law by making it clear that production of tobacco without a quota will not prevent the farm from being eligible for a new farm allotment. It will permit a farmer to come in and get credit for the allotment that is allowed to new farmers. That was an omission in the law we passed early this year. This will fix it so that new farmers can come in and share in the new allotment.

Mr. HESELTON. May I inquire where the persons who receive these additional allotments will be located?

Mr. ABBITT. Whoever can qualify as a new grower will be entitled to get his proportionate share of the allotment set aside for new growers.

Mr. HESELTON. What if any connection is there between this bill and the following bill on the calendar?

Mr. ABBITT. They are separate matters, though both deal with tobacco allotments.

Mr. HESELTON. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, why do you have three bills in here?

Mr. ABBITT. They were introduced by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. WARREN]. They deal with separate matters.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. What is the difference?

Mr. ABBITT. One of them deals with the new grower allotment I have just told you about, another deals with allotments for burley tobacco, and the other deals with allotments so that the farmers in Maryland will not have to go every year but can vote once every third year if that is what they desire.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I withdraw my reservation, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. DEANE. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, does this bill refer both to flue-cured and burley tobacco?

Mr. ABBITT. It refers to all tobacco.

Mr. DEANE. I have a constituent who would like to be heard on this matter.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6847) to amend section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to tobacco allotments.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BURNSIDE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. ABBITT. H. R. 6847 applies only to burley tobacco.

Mr. BURNSIDE. Mr. Speaker, I am vitally interested in burley tobacco and I want to know how it applies to burley tobacco.

Mr. ABBITT. Under the present law, a grower of burley tobacco must plant as much as 75 percent of his allotment during any 1 of 3 consecutive years. As the gentleman knows, there is a tremendous surplus of burley tobacco and this bill merely provides that if he plants as much as 50 percent of his allotment in any 1 of 5 consecutive years, he does not lose his allotment.

Mr. BURNSIDE. Mr. Speaker, I object.

AMENDING TOBACCO REFERENDUM LAWS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6845) to further amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may we have an explanation of this bill?

Mr. ABBITT. Mr. Speaker, this was the bill which I started to explain by mistake just a moment ago. This bill provides for substantial improvement of administrative practices under section 312 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 dealing with the establishment of national tobacco marketing quotas. Under the present law, they have to have an election as to whether or not the tobacco farmers desire to have quotas for 1 year or for 3 years or whether they want no quotas at all. This bill permits them to have a referendum on the single question of marketing quotas for 3 years or not at all. Under the present law, for instance, in Maryland they have to vote this year and then again next year and this is simply to permit them to vote on market quotas for 3 years.

Mr. HESELTON. I notice that the Department of Agriculture wrote a letter to the chairman of the committee dated July 20. In view of that date, may I inquire whether any action has

In the recommendations the Commission sought six objectives:

First. To preserve the full security of the Nation in a disturbed world.

Second. To maintain the functioning of all necessary agencies which make for the common welfare.

Third. To stimulate the fundamental research upon which national security and progress are based.

Fourth. To eliminate or reduce Government competition with private enterprise.

Sixth, and perhaps the most important of all. To strengthen the economic, social, and governmental structure which has brought us, now for 166 years, constant blessings and progress.

The first Commission concerned itself chiefly with reorganization of departments and agencies and their relations with each other.

The second Commission has dealt extensively with the functional organization of the executive branch and with questions of policy. This was in accordance with specific instructions from Congress.

The recommendations of the Commission would result in approximately the following savings when fully put into effect:

Budget and accounting-----	\$4,000,000,000
Depot utilization-----	253,000,000
Federal medical services-----	290,000,000
Lending, guaranteeing, and insurance activities-----	200,000,000
Overseas economic operations-----	360,000,000
Paperwork management—part I-----	255,000,000
Paperwork management—part II-----	33,300,000
Personnel and civil service--	48,500,000
Real property management--	185,000,000
Special personnel problems--	
Department of Defense----	388,000,000
Subsistence (food and clothing)-----	400,000,000
Transportation-----	151,500,000
Use and disposal of Federal surplus property-----	2,000,000,000

Although there are no dollar estimates, great potential savings could result from recommendations in regard to the following:

Business enterprises in competition with private enterprise.

Business organization of the Department of Defense.

Intelligence activities.

Military procurement.

Water resources and power.

All these savings could be accomplished without injury to the security or welfare of the country.

About 45 percent of the Commission's recommendations can be accomplished by administrative action, but the remainder of the recommendations require congressional action.

Clearly, it is important that the Congress act on the recommendations of the Commission it established.

The executive branch lost not time in acting, even though the Commission investigated the executive, and was not a part of it. One move alone, by the Department of Defense, and based on the Commission's Food and Clothing Report, will save an estimated \$120 million

yearly in raw-food costs by better inventory and purchasing estimates.

When the first Hoover Commission issued its report in 1949, some 20 percent of the Commission's recommendations had been carried into law by August of that year. Yet this year the Congress has not acted on a single proposal of its own Commission.

The Congress will not be fulfilling its responsibility if it avoids acting on recommendations, made by its own Commission, which would save the taxpayers actually billions of dollars. When such savings are possible without injury to the security or welfare of the country it seems the height of irresponsibility that the Congress is contemplating, in fact rushing to adjournment. I hope we can take these reports home with us for study. They are gold mines of valuable information.

Opinion samples have shown that the citizens of this country overwhelmingly approve of the Hoover report. My own contact with the people in the district I represent and elsewhere shows me that the citizens approve of the Hoover report. The Hoover report is a clear way to save a great deal of money based on detailed study.

This Congress needs to awaken to this feeling of the citizens. They are, first, informing themselves and inform others of the values of the Hoover report; second, organizing for nationwide bipartisan cooperation, and third, will express strongly to the administration and Congress their interest in the Commission's program for strengthening the Federal structure, reducing waste, and taking the Government out of nonessential businesses.

We Congressmen might well ask this question of ourselves. What are you doing to implement the Hoover reports? It might save a great deal of embarrassment for us and a great deal of money for the taxpayers, our constituents. The way is shown for us to save billions of dollars. Let us ponder it. Let us study it and at next session let us get busy and do it.

[From the Wall Street Journal of July 28, 1955]

THE INDIFFERENT PEOPLE

It shouldn't surprise very many people that our Mr. Otten can report, as he does on this page today, that the outlook for adoption of most of the second Hoover Commission recommendations is pretty bleak.

Certainly it is not surprising to Mr. Hoover and the men who spent their time tracing the web of Government waste and inefficiency. Mr. Hoover and his helpers knew that the task ahead of them was formidable, for they knew the sources of the web's strength.

One of them is selfishness.

It is, perhaps, a sad commentary on political morality and ethics but it is true nonetheless that many men want good Government for everyone but themselves. For their own interests they wish special treatment, and when enough of them feel the same way about Government help, whether it be in the form of special tax treatment or price supports or the creation of a bureau dedicated to their special interests, they are usually successful in getting what they want.

Congressmen have human failings also. And when great pressure is brought in sup-

port of some Government gift, and little opposition to the proposal is expressed, Congressmen can usually find reasons to vote as the pressure wishes. These desires for personal and special treatment are by no means confined to farmers or workers or veterans or the other powerful blocs. "Some of the Commission's major recommendations have run into a notable lack of enthusiasm, and even opposition, from businessmen threatened with the loss of Government financial aid," Mr. Otten reports.

Another of the sources of the web's strength is indifference.

Many people who are not themselves the beneficiaries of Government favors aren't particularly disturbed when they hear that another thread has been spun. Some think one more really will not matter much. Others think there is no use protesting because the web is already so strong no one can do anything about it anyway. And many do not trouble themselves to equate the costs of the bureaus and boards and agencies and departments with what they must reach into their pockets to give the Government to pay for all these things.

Mr. Hoover well knows that it is not enough to tell the people that if his reforms are adopted the budget can be balanced; for some billions of dollars in the red or in the black in faraway Washington is not of great interest to a great many people. It is hard to think of a billion dollars, anyway. So he tells of decades of hamburgers stored away and shipments of defense tomatoes going two ways at once across the country.

It may be ironic, but clearly the great hope for reform lies in a different use of the two great sources of the web's strength. There is enough selfishness in the now-indifferent people to destroy the web once they know that they are paying heavily for the special treatment others and not they enjoy.

It is to the indifferent Mr. Hoover must look for pressure on the Congress and the administration. There is no question that if the indifferent people are aroused to the costs of the waste and inefficiency and the favors for others, that their outcries will stir some reforms. The need is for louder voices than the pressure groups.

And the indifferent people must be awakened to costs other than their dollars. The more the Government is asked to do, the less the people will be allowed to do for themselves. The very nature of bureaucracy, once created, is to expand. The expansion is not only in the services to the people. It is also in cost; but mostly it is in power.

Gulliver awake would have had little trouble with the Lilliputian threads. But in the end enough of them cost Gulliver asleep his freedom.

VETERANS OF THE PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 110) placing certain individuals who served in the Armed Forces of the United States in the Moro Province, including Mindanao, and in the islands of Leyte and Samar after July 4, 1902, and their survivors, in the same status as those who served in the Armed Forces during the Philippine Insurrection and their survivors.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Whereas the Philippine Insurrection was ended by the Presidential proclamation of July 4, 1902, in all parts of the Philippine Archipelago except in the country inhabited by the Moro tribes to which the proclamation did not apply; and

Whereas it was necessary for the Government of the United States to employ its Armed Forces, including insular forces, against numerous inhabitants of the country inhabited by the Moro tribes who were in armed insurrection against the authority of the United States and/or political subdivisions thereof until in the year of 1913; and

Whereas notwithstanding the aforementioned proclamation, armed hostilities did continue in the islands of Leyte and Samar after July 4, 1902, necessitating the employment of the Armed Forces of the United States, including insular forces, against numerous inhabitants of the said islands who were also in armed insurrection against the authority of the United States and/or political subdivisions thereof; and

Whereas it has ever been the policy of the Congress to enact uniform and all-inclusive pension legislation for the relief of former members of the Armed Forces who were employed in upholding and/or enforcing the authority of the United States and its political subdivisions in the States, Territories, and insular possessions thereof: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, etc., That any person who served in the Armed Forces of the United States in the Moro Province, including Mindanao, or in the islands of Leyte and Samar, after July 4, 1902, and prior to the first day following the last armed engagement between the Armed Forces of the United States and inhabitants of the Philippine Islands in the province or island in which he served, and who was honorably discharged from the enlistment in which such service occurred, and the surviving unremarried widow, child, or children of such person shall be entitled to pension under the conditions and at the rates prescribed by the laws reenacted by Public Law 269, 74th Congress, August 13, 1935, as now or hereafter amended: *Provided,* That no such pension shall be paid for service after December 31, 1913.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of this act, the Armed Forces of the United States shall include the armed forces of the insular Government of the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 3. This act shall be effective on the first day of the calendar month in which it is approved.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 3, strike out section 2, and in line 8, renumber section 3 as section 2.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, House Joint Resolution 110 is what is known as the Moro bill. It is similar to bills introduced by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. WIER], the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON], the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MACK], and I think others, to all of whom Spanish War veterans are deeply appreciative.

The bill would render eligible to Spanish War pensions the veterans of the campaigns in Moro Province and the islands of Samar and Leyte after July 4, 1902, and prior to January 1, 1914.

Legally, the war with Spain and the resultant Philippine Insurrection ended on July 4, 1902, when the President is-

sued his proclamation of peace. Actually, the fighting continued for several years in Moro Province and on Leyte and Samar. A total of 1,548 casualties and deaths from disease occurred. The troops engaged all were of the Regular Army, the volunteers having returned home, and in the understandable situation of the aftermath of a war when the volunteers had returned home they were forgotten. There is only a handful of these veterans left—all very old men, most of them in straightened circumstances.

They are in every sense combat veterans. The pension pattern applicable to them was set long ago in legislation giving pension recognition to our veterans of the Indian wars.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, I am wholeheartedly in favor of House Joint Resolution No. 110, introduced by the gentleman from Illinois. I introduced a similar resolution, House Joint Resolution 249.

This resolution would extend pension benefits under the laws reenacted by Public Law 269, 74th Congress, August 13, 1935, as now or hereafter amended, to persons who served with the United States military or naval forces in Moro Province, or in the islands of Samar and Leyte, after July 4, 1902, and prior to January 1, 1914, and to their unremarried widows, child, or children. I have heard from a number of these veterans living in Indiana, and I am convinced that they have a good case.

This bill was reported favorably at the last session of Congress. A slightly different bill was passed by both Houses of Congress in the 78th Congress and vetoed by the President. In the 79th Congress an identical bill was passed by the House, but died in the Senate, and a like bill was reported favorably by the 80th Congress.

The bill covers a comparatively few individuals. The present estimate places the number at approximately 500 and approximately 300 widows. Assuming these figures to be correct, and considering the rates of pensions applicable to both veterans and widows, it appears the maximum first-year cost would be \$798,000. Due to the advanced age of the veterans, the cost would drop sharply with each succeeding year. The average age of the veterans is estimated to be at least 79, and the death rate is rapid for this age group.

The hostilities in which these men were engaged were the very longest in which American troops were ever engaged. They lasted for nearly 12 years. During that time there were nearly 150 bloody engagements and the casualties are numbered in the thousands. The enemy was a formidable one. Our very best officers who were to become famous in World War I received much of their combat experience in these hostilities. The names of Pershing, Wood, Bliss, and March are indelibly inscribed upon the records of these hostilities. These troops under that leadership pacified more than 57,000 square miles of the Philippine Archipelago. They fought to uphold and/or enforce the authority of the United States on United States soil. Fifteen of them were awarded the very highest decoration within the gift of this

Government—the Congressional Medal of Honor; and now, after a 41-year wait, they seek a reasonable measure of relief at the hands of the Government they served so long and so well.

My understanding is that this legislation has been opposed in previous years because the hostilities occurred after the official ending date of the Philippine Insurrection. The 150 engagements, therefore, are termed "peacetime police actions." However, since July 4, 1904—the official ending date of the Philippine Insurrection—we have cheerfully legislated war veteran benefits for the veterans of the "peacetime police action" in Korea, and we have pensioned the veterans of still another "peacetime police action" known as the Boxer Rebellion. Likewise, in 1927, the Congress, following the long-established national policy of caring "for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphan," pensioned the veterans of numerous undeclared Indian hostilities from the year of 1817 through 1838. These laws are still in force.

The enactment of this House joint resolution, therefore, would be in line with traditional policy, instead of establishing a precedent. It would correct an inequality of some 34 years' duration. Actually, there is reason to believe that the Congress fully intended to include this group in Public Law 256, 66th Congress. That act includes all veterans of the Philippine Insurrection, as well as the veterans of the cited "peacetime" Boxer Rebellion, but that act did not fix beginning and ending dates for either of these conflicts; and it was not until after the enactment of this law that those who served after July 4, 1902, were denied veteran status. The War Department ruled them out on a weak technicality, but before so doing had awarded all veterans who participated in the Philippine hostilities from the official date of the Insurrection that is, April 12, 1899, through 1913, identical Philippine Campaign Medals.

As this House joint resolution recites, the Congress has heretofore wisely pensioned those who were engaged in similar hostilities to uphold and/or enforce the authority of the United States in its territories and insular possessions; and since the average age of the veterans under consideration is now more than 79 years, I urge the House to leave no stone unturned to pension these old veterans before it is forever too late. Since there are so few of them living, the cost would be slight when compared with other Government expenditures.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS

Mr. ABBITT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2296) to amend section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to tobacco allotments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, has this bill been cleared on this side?

Mr. ABBITT. Yes, it has.

Mr. HOPE. If the gentleman will yield, this bill is one that had a unanimous report by the Committee on Agriculture and it has been cleared on this side. I am sure there is no objection to it.

Mr. ABBITT. Yes, that is right.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(j) The production of tobacco on a farm in 1955 or any subsequent year for which no farm acreage allotment was established shall not make the farm eligible for an allotment as an old farm under subsections (b) and (g) hereof: *Provided, however,* That by reason of such production the farm need not be considered as ineligible for a new farm allotment under subsections (c) and (g) hereof, but such production shall not be deemed past tobacco experience for any producer on the farm."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 6846) was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares a recess until 7:30 p. m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 57 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess until 7 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 7 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.

STILL FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A still further message from the Senate, by Mr. McBride, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed concurrent resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 57. Concurrent resolution providing for sine die adjournment of the 1st session, 84th Congress; and

S. Con. Res. 58. Concurrent resolution authorizing the signing of enrolled bills and joint resolutions after sine die adjournment.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3027. An act for the relief of Leo E. Verhaeghe; and

H. R. 7746. An act to provide tax relief to a charitable foundation and the contributors thereto.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1037. An act for the relief of Ann Arbor Construction Co.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2065) entitled "An act for the relief of Sada Zarikian."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 1003. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lorenza O'Malley (de Amusatogui), Jose Maria de Amusatogui O'Malley, and the legal guardian of Ramon de Amusatogui O'Malley;

H. R. 2907. An act for the relief of Thomas F. Harney, Jr., doing business as the Harney Engineering Co.; and

H. R. 7618. An act to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO INFORM THE PRESIDENT THAT THE CONGRESS IS READY TO ADJOURN

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, your committee appointed to join a committee of the Senate to inform the President that the Congress is ready to adjourn, and to ask him if he has any further communications to make to the Congress, has performed that duty. The President has directed us to say that he has no further communication to make to the Congress.

OFFICE OF THE PARLIAMENTARIAN

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 339) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, Effective July 1, 1955, the salary of the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives shall be at the gross annual rate of \$20,500, and the Assistant Parliamentarian No. 1 shall be at the gross annual rate of \$16,500 and it is hereby authorized to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House until otherwise provided by law the necessary additional amounts to equalize the Parliamentarian and the Assistant Parliamentarian No. 1 gross salaries with that of the new gross salaries as provided herein.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) and ask

unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the two Houses of Congress shall adjourn on Tuesday, August 2, 1955, and that when they adjourn on said day, they stand adjourned sine die.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SIGNING OF ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (S. Con. Res. 53) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That notwithstanding the sine die adjournment of the two Houses, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, authorized to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING SPEAKER TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINT COMMISSIONS, BOARDS, AND COMMITTEES

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the adjournment of the 1st session of the 84th Congress, the Speaker be authorized to accept resignations and to appoint commissions, boards, and committees authorized by law or by the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE TO RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the sine die adjournment of the House, the Clerk be authorized to receive messages from the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

REPORTS OF THE 84TH CONGRESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that reports filed

with the Clerk following the sine die adjournment by committees authorized by the House to conduct investigations, may be printed by the Clerk as reports of the 84th Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

REPORTS OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 340) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the reports of the Comptroller General of the United States made to the Congress pursuant to the Government Corporation Control Act (59 Stat. 597), during the recesses of the 84th Congress shall be printed during such recesses as House documents of the second session of the 84th Congress.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members of the House shall have the privilege, until the last edition authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing is published, to extend and revise their own remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on more than one subject, if they so desire, and may also include therein such short quotations as may be necessary to explain or complete such extensions of remarks; but this order shall not apply to any subject matter which may have occurred, or to any speech delivered, subsequent to the adjournment of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 341) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas, by the privileges of this House no evidence of a documentary character under the control and in the possession of the House of Representatives can, by the mandate of process of the ordinary courts of justice, be taken from such control or possession except by its permission; Therefore be it

Resolved, That when it appears by the order of any court of the United States or a judge thereof, or of any legal officer charged with the administration of the orders of such court or judge, that documentary evidence in the possession and under the control of the House is needful for use in any court of justice or before any judge or such legal officer, for the promotion of justice, this House will take such action thereon as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges and rights of this House; be it further

Resolved, That during any recess or adjournment of the 84th Congress, when a subpoena or other order for the production or disclosure of information is by the due process of any court of the United States served upon the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or any officer or employee of the House, directing appearance as a witness before the said court at any time and the production of certain and sundry papers in the possession and under the control of the House of Representatives, that the Clerk of the House, or any such officer or employee of the House, be authorized to appear before said court at the place and time named in any such subpoena or order, but no papers or documents in the possession of or under the control of the House of Representatives shall be produced in response thereto; and be it further

Resolved, That when any said court determines upon the materiality and the relevancy of the papers or documents called for in the subpoena or other order, then said court, through any of its officers or agents shall have full permission to attend with all proper parties to the proceedings before said court and at a place under the orders and control of the House of Representatives and take copies of the said documents or papers and the Clerk of the House is authorized to supply certified copies of such documents that the court has found to be material and relevant, except that under no circumstances shall any minutes or transcripts of executive sessions, or any evidence of witnesses in respect thereto be disclosed or copied, nor shall the possession of said documents and papers by the said Clerk of the House be disturbed or removed

from their place of file or custody under said Clerk; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Clerk of the House to any of said courts whenever such writs of subpoena or other orders are issued and served as aforesaid.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING SECTION 8 OF THE CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 7618) to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1631)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7618) to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "That section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(d) (1) The annuity of any person who now or hereafter is receiving or entitled to receive an annuity from the civil-service retirement and disability fund shall be increased, effective on the first day of the second month following enactment of this amendment or on the commencing date of annuity, whichever is later, in accordance with the following schedule:

"If annuity commences between—	Annuity not in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—	Annuity in excess of \$1,500 shall be increased by—
Aug. 20, 1920, and June 30, 1955.....	12 per centum.....	8 per centum.
July 1, 1955, and Dec. 31, 1955.....	10 per centum.....	7 per centum.
Jan. 1, 1956, and June 30, 1956.....	8 per centum.....	6 per centum.
July 1, 1956, and Dec. 31, 1956.....	6 per centum.....	4 per centum.
Jan. 1, 1957, and June 30, 1957.....	4 per centum.....	2 per centum.
July 1, 1957, and Dec. 31, 1957.....	2 per centum.....	1 per centum.

Such increase in annuity shall not exceed the sum necessary to increase such annuity, exclusive of annuity purchased by voluntary contributions under the second paragraph of section 10 of this Act, to \$4,104. The monthly installment of each annuity so increased shall be fixed at the nearest dollar.

"(2) The increases provided by this subsection, when added to the annuities of retired employees, shall not operate to increase the annuities of their survivors, except that the annuity of any such survivor who becomes entitled to annuity shall be increased by the per centum provided in subsection (d) (1) of this section appropriate to the commencing date of such survivor's annuity."

"SEC. 2 (a) Paragraph (5) of section 3A of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(5) Subject to the provisions of section 9 and of subsections (b) and (c) of section 4, the annuity of a Member of Congress shall be an amount equal to—

"(A) two and one-half per centum of the average annual basic salary, pay, or compensation received by him subsequent to the date of the enactment of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, for civilian service used in the computation of an annuity under this paragraph, multiplied by the sum of his years of service as a Member of Congress and his years of active service performed as a member of the Armed Forces of the United States prior to his separation from service as a Member of Congress;

"(B) two and one-half per centum of such average annual basic salary, pay, or compensation multiplied by the sum of the years, not exceeding fifteen, of his service performed as an employee described in section 4 (g) prior to his separation from service as a Member of Congress, other than any such service which he may elect to exclude; and

"(C) one and one-half per centum of such average annual basic salary, pay, or compensation multiplied by the years of his

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S. 2296

AN ACT

All 69 Stat. 684.

To amend section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, with respect to tobacco allotments.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 313 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

Tobacco.
65 Stat. 422.
7 USC 1313.

"(j) The production of tobacco on a farm in 1955 or any subsequent year for which no farm acreage allotment was established shall not make the farm eligible for an allotment as an old farm under subsections (b) and (g) hereof: *Provided, however,* That by reason of such production the farm need not be considered as ineligible for a new farm allotment under subsections (c) and (g) hereof, but such production shall not be deemed past tobacco experience for any producer on the farm."

Approved August 11, 1955.

